

GPU Programming Models

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Frontier Workshop

February 16, 2023



ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle LLC for the US Department of Energy



Models We Will Cover

Focusing on brief overview of each and how to compile on Crusher:

- Kokkos
- OpenMP Offload
- HIP

Follow along with examples:

https://github.com/olcf/frontier_gpu_programming_models_examples

If you don't have Crusher access, you can operate with these on Summit as well (modifying to compile for Nvidia GPUs)



HIP



What is HIP?

- AMD's API for GPU programming.
- Gives low level control (relative to other models I will talk about) to write code for computing on GPUs
- Almost 1 to 1 replacement of CUDA (cudaAbcCall -> hipAbcCall)
 - Includes replacements for some CUDA libraries like cufft (hipfft) and cublas (hipblas)
 - Some CUDA calls not supported, because they are deprecated or not yet implemented for HIP
- Existing tools (hipify-perl, hipify-clang) for converting your CUDA code to HIP



Example: parallelizing a for loop

```
int a[N];
for(int i = 0; i<N; i++) {
  a[i] = i+2;
}</pre>
```

This is if you were writing your own HIP kernel. There are also a lot of prebuilt functionality in libraries like hipblas and hipfft. You may not need to write that matrix multiplication routine by hand!

Things to Note

- No native Fortran API. You have to write your GPU code in C++ and import it to Fortran through ISO_C_binding
 - AMD also provides hipfort library with a bunch of those bindings made for you
- CMake support for HIP is still a work in progress. Watch tomorrow's talk by Balint Joo for more info on HIP and CMake
- Make sure you set -DAMDGPU_TARGETS="gfx90a" when running cmake. Default is AMDGPU_TARGETS="gfx900;gfx906;gfx908;gfx90a;gfx1030" but gfx1030 is not supported by the Cray compiler.



Resources

- Basic tutorial if you have no CUDA knowledge (still a work in progress) (includes Summit specific instructions)
- https://github.com/olcf-tutorials/HIP_from_scratch
- HIP Tutorial if you're already familiar with CUDA (this also covers how to use HIP with Fortran) (includes Summit specific instructions)
- olcf page: https://www.olcf.ornl.gov/calendar/hip-for-cuda-programmers/
- repo: https://github.com/olcf/HIP_for_CUDA_programmers
- hipfort (HIP bindings for fortran)
- https://github.com/ROCmSoftwarePlatform/hipfort
- API Guide
- https://docs.amd.com/category/HIP%20API%20Guides
- hipify (tool to convert cuda code to hip)
- https://github.com/ROCm-Developer-Tools/HIPIFY
- HIP-CUDA API support table
- https://github.com/ROCm-Developer-Tools/HIPIFY#cuda-apis
- Cuda training series (most of the knowledge still applies for HIP)
- https://www.olcf.ornl.gov/cuda-training-series/



OpenMP Offload



What is OpenMP?

- OpenMP is the standard for thread based parallelism on shared memory systems
- Code looks like normal serial code, with directives annotating the code to give hints on how to parallelize.

```
int a[N];
#pragma omp parallel for
for(int i = 0; i<N; i++) {
   a[i] = i+2;
}</pre>
```

What is OpenMP Offload?

- Offload was introduced in OpenMP 4.0 standard
 - New directives to offload data and computation to devices like GPUs
- Directives specified as comments in Fortran, and #pragma in C
 - Supported compilers will determine how to parallelize the code based on your directives
 - If compiler doesn't support, it will fallback to compiling for normal serial.
- Offload will take care of transferring data from host to device, perform compute on device, and transfer data back to host.
 - Based on the directives you specify



Example: parallelizing a for loop

```
int a[N];
for(int i = 0; i<N; i++) {
  a[i] = i+2;
}</pre>
```

```
int a[N];
#pragma omp target teams distribute parallel for
for(int i = 0; i<N; i++) {
   a[i] = i+2;
}</pre>
```

```
// fortran would look like
!$omp target teams distribute parallel do
<do loop>
!$omp target teams distribute parallel do
```

Things to Note

- GCC currently doesn't support offloading for MI250X accelerators yet. Only Cray and AMD support this at the moment.
- Clang based compilers (Cray, AMD) don't support loop directives yet.
- When compiling with hipcc for the examples, you get "loop not vectorized" warnings from the LLVM optimizer because hipcc add –O3 by default

Resources

OpenMP offload tutorial series from OLCF (includes Summit instructions):

- https://github.com/olcf/openmp-offload
- https://www.olcf.ornl.gov/calendar/introduction-to-openmp-offload-part-1/
- https://www.olcf.ornl.gov/calendar/introduction-to-openmp-offload-part-2/
- https://www.olcf.ornl.gov/calendar/preparing-for-frontier-openmp-part3/

text tutorial: https://enccs.github.io/openmp-gpu/



Kokkos



What is Kokkos?

- C++ library for offloading onto various backends (CUDA, OpenMP, HIP, potentially others)
- Unlike others, not part of the compiler. You manage the source (or module load it)
- Aims to be descriptive, not prescriptive
 - Less fine grained control, but fewer footguns
 - maps work to resources
- Many different backends supported, including HIP for GPU and OpenMP on CPU (as well as serial)
- Influences and is influenced by the C++ standard
- Primarily developed by Sandia, a number of applications written
- RAJA is similar: https://raja.readthedocs.io/en/develop/index.html



Example: parallelizing a for loop

```
int a[N];
for(int i = 0; i<N; i++) {
a[i] = i + 2;
}</pre>
```

```
// defaults to allocating and
// running on GPU if
// compiled for GPU
Kokkos::View<double*> a( "a", N );
Kokkos::parallel_for("label", N,
    KOKKOS_LAMBDA(int i) {
        a( i ) = i + 2;
    }
);
```

Resources

- Tutorial repo: https://github.com/kokkos/kokkos-tutorials
- Condensed short tutorial video: https://github.com/kokkos/kokkos-tutorials/tree/main/Intro-Short)
- Long tutorial (slides also in the github) modules 1-8: https://github.com/kokkos/kokkos-tutorials/wiki/Kokkos-Lecture-Series
- main documentation: https://kokkos.github.io/kokkos-core-wiki/index.html
- Kokkos source code on Github: https://github.com/kokkos/kokkos

